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“ erit, et qui franxerit maledictus a Dō.” The other, though best preserved, is not intelligible to me. The beginning seems plain, viz. “ Surrexit Tydvwlch, filius Tinctoris, et Januarius “ Eremita, ut postularent terram Teliavi, que erat in manu “ Elevii, filii Gelhig et”

I am, Sir, your obliged friend and servant,

E. LHWYD.

LETTER II.

Mr. RICHARD GRUFFYDD* to CAMDEN; dated ANGLESEY,
January †.

GOOD MR. CLARENCEUX,—I have had your kind letters, and understand from this gentleman your great inquisitive care of my health and well-doyng, which of your only great courtesy doth procede and no merit in me, and maketh me so far beholding unto you, as I shall remain your dettoure.

You say, you will cast about for Amirate upon Tacitus, which, if you find, I pray you to deliver to this gentleman with a note of the price, which you shall receive with convenient speed. The letter I sent you I suspect myself, and yet, as I hear it is of recorde, I will know the trueth and certify you thereof.

As touching *Gwynedd* (which you miscalle *Gwenith*, in Welsh *wheat*,) my meaning and the dryste of my last letter was (not determining ought myself) to offre and represent to your learned censure, if our *Gwynedd*, Vannes in Brytaine, in Latin called *Veneti*, they of the same name *ad mare Adriaticum et ad mare Balticum*, where *Halmodius* doth place the towne of *Wynethum*, did participate in idemptiye of name, as I think they do, referring, if they do so, to your exquisite judgment to find out the cause and reason thereof. They *ad mare Balticum*, by consent of wryters, are thought to come of *Heneti*, in Asia, and their language is called *lingua Henetica*, being the Sclavon tongue, and much commended as copiouse and significant. They *ad mare Adriaticum*, passing over particular opinions, are gene-

* Owing to the original MS. being torn, the name of Gruffydd does not appear in full. The first four letters are, however, legible: and I have ventured to supply the remainder, as not knowing any other Welsh name, to which such a beginning is applicable. Perhaps among the readers of the CAMBRO-BRITON it may be possible to procure some information of the writer.—ED.

† No year is mentioned.—ED.

rally supposed to have come thither with Antenor from Troy. We of this country think ourselves to be some remayne of the same, althoughe I believe we came hither from Gallia. As for Genonia in Pausanias*, confining with Brigantes, I think they belong nothing to us. This with some may work a diversity in the name of us of this country and them of Armorica, that we end in *dd* or *th*, and they in *s*, whereas, in trueth it proceedeth of the dialect. We say *davad* a sheepe, *gwlad* a country, and *huad* a dog; they and the Cornishe say *davas*, *gulus*, *hias*, or *hios*, whereof, as I think, was deduced *Hicus* adored in *formā caninā*.

They of Vannes in Armorica I cannot gesse from whence they come, otherwise than the rest of the people and nations of Gallia. Geoffrey used *Venedotus*, and not *Venetus*, for the surname of *Maelgwin*, which proceedeth of his ignorance, as he was an asse, and knew no more what he said there than in the rest of his booke, that he farsed with infinite lyes and errores. He, among his manifold falshodes, defaced the glory of our nacion, I meane King Arthur, the noblest prince of his tyme comparable with any in the world, whom learned wryters do highly commend and lament to have wanted a true trumpet of his own fame. Geoffrey wryteth no trueth of him, hydeth his noble actes worthy of all memory, and attributeth to him the things, he never did, very false and unlykely with respect of the state of the time and the consent of wryters.

As for *Maglocunus* and *Draco Insularis* †, they be names devized, the first by fantasticke ignorance accompanied with a vague shew of contrefait skylle, the other by particular passion breaking out into bitter invective against our countrey prynces. Moreover I do frankly confesse, that I think *Gwynedd* to be an antient name, and, that which is more and may be of some account most absurd, I believe, that *Lloegr*, Wales, and *Poys*, with many others yet extant, be antient names, and so antient as that they were retained before rather the comyng than the departure of the Romans. And, as for *Deheubarth*, it is none other name of Wales, than is the North and West of England.

* See *Camden's Britannia*, in the remarks on the Ordovices. Gibson's Edition, p. 650.—ED.

† See Edward Llwyd's observations on these names in *Camden's Britannia*, in his "Additions to Caernarvonshire," *Ibid.*, p. 670.—ED.

† From the paleness of the ink about twelve lines are here quite illegible.—Ep.

I have said before what I think of Gwynedd, that it is borrowed of Veneti in Armorica. Concerning Poys, corruptly called Powys, I think it cometh of the name of Poysi, a town in France, where there was, near forty year past, a conference for religion. There was a towne situate six miles west of Salop, destroyed by Owen Glyndwr, where the castell and a village yet remain, called Caors, which name I think to be borrowed of Caors, in France.

I could risk more; but this sufficeth. I ende this letter from home, as you may see by the change of my inke and penne. I pray you write unto me what you think of this my conceit, and also how Armorica came to be called Britannia; and I assure you upon the receipt thereof I will more at large write of this matter, and also what I think of Britayne. In the mean time I commyt you to the care of the Almighty. Anglesey, Idib: Januar.

Totus tuus,

RICHARD GRUFFYDD.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS.

—000—

OWEN JONES.

THE benefactors of mankind are not always to be sought in the high road of popular glory. The senate and the camp teem, it is true, with renown at once splendid and dazzling. But in the shade of private life, in the sequestered walks of retirement, we shall often find public virtue, less ostentatious indeed in its immediate effects, but more beneficial in its general aim: and for which, perhaps, posterity shall weave a more unsullied wreath than any, that has adorned the brows of a conqueror or a statesman.

Of the various methods, by which a private individual may promote the interests of his country, the encouragement of its literature must not be esteemed the least efficacious. If the bounteous hand of charity may command a sublimer influence, the benefits, that flow from the patronage of learning and science, are of a more extensive and of a more durable character. If the tendency of the former be to alleviate the sufferings, and to supply the necessities, of our nature,—undoubtedly a heavenly occupation,—it is more peculiarly the province of the latter to spread abroad the empire of morality and of knowledge. The protector of literature, therefore, whether by fostering living